

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

SEP 02 2009

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Woodburn House

Other name/site number 173-11560

2. Location

Street & number 547 N. Brookfield ☐ not for publication

City or town Wichita ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Sedgwick Code 173 Zip code 67206

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick J. Palmer

DSHPO

7/20/09

Signature of certifying official/Title
Kansas State Historical Society

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other, (explain:)

Woodburn House
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter Categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement: Ranch Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Brick

Wood

Roof: Wood Shingle

Other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Woodburn House
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1956

Significant Dates

1956

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William Newton Caton (1895-1993), Architect

Lewis C. Schrader (1900-1970), builder

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

City of Wichita - Historic Preservation Office

Woodburn House
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	4	6	5	3	7	1	0	4	1	7	3	2	6	0
Zone			Easting						Northing						
2															

3															
Zone			Easting						Northing						
4															

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Kathy L. Morgan, Senior Planner

Organization City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office

Date

Street & number 455 N. Main, 10th Floor

Telephone 316-2684392

City or town Wichita

State Kansas

Zip code 67202-1688

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name Deborah Thakor

Street & number 547 N. Brookfield

Telephone 316-651-0843

City or town Wichita

State Kansas

Zip code 67206

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1 Woodburn House Sedgwick County, Kansas
Name of property County and State

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Woodburn House is located in east Wichita north of Central Avenue in a subdivision developed in the late 1950s. This 1950s Ranch-style house was designed by William Caton (1895-1993) and built by local contractor Lewis C. Schrader (1900-1970). The one-story house is situated on the west side of Brookfield and the main elevation faces east. The use of brick, wood shingle roofing, wood board-and-batten siding make the house appear to fit naturally within the landscape of the lot. The house is built on a concrete slab and has no basement, which is typical of the Ranch style in Wichita. The main roof is side gabled and has three sections. The central section is taller than the sections on either side. With the exception of the two attic windows, the bay window in the kitchen, and the windows on the rear addition, the remaining windows are original to the house. Some of the sash windows have batten shutters reminiscent of the Cotswold cottages that architect Caton favored. The north section contains the attached double-car garage and is set back approximately 10 feet from the central section. The south section is forward of the central section approximately eight feet and has a projecting front-gabled wing. The house has one chimney and visually transitions the central section into the north section of the house. The exterior wall materials transition between board-and-batten, brick, and a combination of the two materials. The porch on the west (rear) elevation was enclosed in the 1990s and is now a sunroom. The small porch off the master bedroom was enclosed and became a sitting room. A pergola was extended off the sitting room. The original architectural drawings were flipped end-to-end to build the existing structure. It is unknown why the contractor flipped the plan.

East (Front) Elevation

The front of the house is quite inviting with fluctuations in the roofline, wall planes, and materials and an informal low-fenced, concrete patio area centered in front of the house. The south end of the front elevation contains a projecting front-gabled wing, inset eighteen inches from the south end of the house. A single eight-over-eight wood sash window with batten shutters is centered in the wall. Running bond brick wainscoting extends up from grade to bottom of window. Wood board-and-batten siding extends up from the brick to the gable end. Wide horizontal wood siding covers the gable end. The wing attaches to the main side gable below the ridgeline.

The next vertical bay north contains a small front gable wall dormer with a six-over-six wood sash window. The eave is approximately two feet lower to grade than the sections on either side. This is typical of Caton designs. The wall of this section is running bond brick.

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The center section contains the main entrance to the house and is recessed providing a small covered porch area. A horizontal single-pane leaded-glass window is located on the south side of the front door. The wide front door, another feature typical of Caton designs, is leaded glass panel. The wall of this section is brick.

A gable wing with an exterior eave brick chimney dominates the area north of the entrance. The base of the chimney is approximately ten feet wide and projects eighteen inches out from the wall plane. The chimney steps back as it rises from grade. The first corbelled setback is approximately five feet off grade. The second setback is approximately three feet above the first as the chimneystack comes into the same plane as the eave. The chimney cap then rises above the main roof ridge.

The northernmost bay features vertical board-and-batten siding and contains a paneled door that opens into the utility room off the kitchen/family room, a six-over-six wood sash window with a single batten shutter, and the two-car garage door opening.

South (Side) Elevation

This elevation contains the south wall of the gabled wing. The south wall of the wing is brick from grade to the bottom of an eight-over-eight wood-sash window that has batten shutters. The wall above the brick wainscoting is board-and-batten wood siding. The gable end is brick with a wood louvered vent at the peak. Two six-over-six wood-sash windows are symmetrically spaced in the wall. Each window has a single-batten shutter. The wood pergola structure extends twelve feet east of the brick wall and attaches to the main structure beneath the eave.

West (Rear) Elevation

The west elevation is the rear of the house and features had two additions. According to the architect's plans, the original wall material was entirely vertical board-and-batten wood siding. The porch in the central section was later enclosed to make a sunroom, which features board-and-batten wood siding. The sunroom has five skylights, three large single-pane casement windows, and a double glass-panel door that opens onto the back concrete patio area. A small sitting room was later added to the master bedroom suite, which is clad with brick and features a double sliding door. The window in the kitchen was changed to a bay window. The northernmost section contains the rear of the garage, the utility room, and a bedroom. The eave has been extended closer to grade except in the center where there is a panel door into the garage and an eight-over-eight wood-sash window.

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Woodburn House
Name of property

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North (Side) Elevation

This elevation contains the north gable end of the garage. The gable-end wall is vertical board-and-batten wood siding and has one eight-over-eight wood-sash window. The gable end has horizontal wood-lap siding with a projecting gabled louvered vent hood. Above the ridgeline of the north end gable, the central section gable end is visible. It has wood siding that conforms to the rake of the gable and a small, non-original attic window.

The next bay west of the gable end contains a decorative leaded-glass window with a pointed arch and paired eight-over-eight wood-sash windows that provide light into the family room.

Interior

The front door opens to an entry hall separated from the living room by a four-foot brick wall. The living room has a boxed wood-beam ceiling and hardwood floors. The entry hall features a red floor tile laid in a herringbone pattern. On the south end of the hall are a bedroom (now serving as a workroom), bathroom, and master bedroom suite. The workroom has built-in bookshelves and cabinets along the west wall. The cathedral ceiling has wood beams and the floor is carpeted. The bathroom at the end of the hall separates the bedroom on the east and the master bedroom suite on the west. The master suite contains a bedroom, sitting room, and bathroom. The floors are carpeted.

The sunroom on the west side of the living room has a tiled floor and a vaulted ceiling with skylights. An open stair was built to provide access to the attic space. Double glass-panel doors access the cement patio on the south and west.

The entry hall leads into the family room on the north, which is contained in the gable wing in the north end of the central section of the house. The cathedral ceiling is unpainted tongue-and-grove and has wood crossbeams where the wall meets the cathedral ceiling. A built-in bookshelf flanks the brick fireplace on the north side and an eight-over-eight window and a built-in cabinet below flanks the fireplace on the south. The kitchen is separated from the informal breakfast area and the family room by an island with a counter top electric stove. The oven is built into a brick wall at the north end of the island. The kitchen has natural wood panel walls with matching cabinetry. The countertop and backsplash around the sink is modern four-inch tile. The floor of the entry hall is carried through the family room and kitchen. A short hallway between the kitchen and family room leads to the laundry room, bathroom, and a small bedroom used as an office. A door at the end of the hall opens into the two-car attached garage, and a door off the laundry room provides access to the side front yard.

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Section 8 Page 4 Woodburn House Sedgwick County, Kansas
Name of property County and State

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Woodburn House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of the Ranch style that was popular in the United States from 1930 through 1960. It represents the work of prominent twentieth-century Kansas architect, William Caton and local contractor Lewis C. Schrader (1900-1970). The property is eligible for listing as part of the Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957 Multiple Property Nomination.

Ranch Style

The Ranch-style house, also known as the California Ranch House, has its roots in the Spanish Colonial architecture popularized in this country by Bertram Goodhue (1869-1924). The two architects most credited with incorporating modern architecture and Spanish Colonial Ranch homes were Cliff May (1908-1989) of San Diego and William Wurster (1895-1973) of San Francisco. Cliff May, a self-taught architect and developer, designed and sold his first Ranch-style house in San Diego in 1931 during the Great Depression for \$9,500¹. *Sunset Magazine* was the main promoter of the Ranch-style house and Cliff May was the collaborative author for the editorial staff. This is possibly why May is given more credit for designing the ranch house and its popularization, although William Wurster designed the Gregory Farmhouse (1928) that is touted as the first Ranch house by most scholars.

The style is distinguished by its livability, flexibility, and unpretentious character. The key elements of a Ranch house include a single story; long, a low roofline with large overhanging eaves; an asymmetrical, rectangular, L-shaped, or U-shaped plan; open, a simple floor plan; large windows often decorated with shutters; vaulted ceilings with exposed beams; sliding-glass doors that open out to a rear patio; an exterior cladding that may be brick, wood, or stucco; a cross-gabled, side-gabled or hipped roof; an attached garage; and a simple or rustic interior. Ranch-style houses do not typically have a raised foundation and appear to sit on the ground. They may or may not have basements.

The Ranch house was popular in Wichita from the late 1930s through most of the 1960s. Between January 1937 and December 1960, 773 additions were platted.² Numerous subdivisions, including

¹ Joseph Giovanni, "The Man Behind the Ranch House," *New York Times*, July 3, 1986. Accessed 27 April 2007 via <http://query.nytimes.com>.

² Extrapolated from City of Wichita GIS listing of platted additions.

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Forest Hills (1937), Indian Hills (1951), The Village (1952), Benjamin Hills (1953), Woodlawn Village (1956), and The Vickerage (1957), were developed with Ranch-style houses.

Located in Woodlawn Village, the Woodburn House is an architect-designed Ranch-style house. It is situated on the west side of Brookfield Street and faces east. The use of brick, wood shingle roofing, board-and-batten wood siding make the house appear to fit naturally within the landscape of the lot. In addition to the materials, other exterior character-defining features include the large, central brick chimney and an attached two-car garage. The house sits on a concrete slab and has no basement, which is typical of the Ranch style in Wichita. The plan form is rectangular with a horizontal emphasis.

Owners

The first owner of the house was Juanita Woodburn, who lived in the house from 1957 to 1963. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Gordon purchased the house in 1963 and then sold it to DeMare and Bud Regier. They lived there until 1994 when they sold the house to Carole Abl. Abl sold the house to current owner Deborah Thakor in December 2003.

Architect



William Newton Caton (1895-1993) was born in Winfield, Cowley County, Kansas, on January 27, 1895 to Harry A. and Lola McCampbell Caton. Caton's grandfather, William B. Caton, moved to Winfield in 1879 and established the Caton Marble Works in 1880. Caton's father was eight years old at the time the family moved to Winfield. Harry matriculated through the Winfield public school system graduating in 1887.³ Harry studied architecture in St. Louis from 1891 through 1893 where upon he came back to Winfield, married and went into the family marble works business.

William graduated from Winfield High School in 1913 and attended Kansas State College earning a degree in Engineering in 1917.⁴ He enlisted in the army air corps and did a tour in England in the signal corps. The small churches and houses in England are reflected in his designs. He typically used wood shingles, horizontal wood siding, board-and-batten, brick, or rough-cut limestone. Varying combinations

³ William E. Connelly, *The History of Kansas: State and People*, vol. 5, pg 2529.

⁴ William N. Caton, oral interview by Sally D. Wilcox, Winfield, Kansas, 1987.

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of gable and hipped roofs are often humanized by dropping the eave line down to eye level. Interior finishes include the use of exposed masonry.

When he came home from the war, Caton married his childhood sweetheart and went to work in the family monument business.⁵ Shortly after his marriage, his wife died and he moved back in with his parents. His first foray into architecture was designing and building a house and several smaller structures for his parents.

He opened his architecture practice in 1924. He designed churches, residences, and rental housing. His business survived the Great Depression through work on public projects and mausoleum commissions. Caton designed over sixty residences in Wichita (See appendix) and Winfield, Kansas; Ponca City, Oklahoma; Dallas, Texas, and other communities throughout the midwest. In 1950 Don Potter and Bob Yadon joined the firm and in 1956 they became partners in Caton Yadon & Potter. Caton sold his interest in the firm to Yadon and Potter upon his retirement in 1966 for fifty cents each. Caton continued to be involved with small projects until his death on December 9, 1993. Other Wichita architects that trained with Caton include Glenn E. Benedict (1915-2001) and Uel C. Ramey. Caton is buried in Highland Cemetery in Winfield, Kansas.

Builder

Lewis Carl (L.C.) Schrader (1900-19190) was born in Sedalia, Missouri on March 25, 1900. He received an eighth-grade education from Missouri public schools and then went to work with his father John W. Schrader. He moved with his family to Wichita in 1914. When L. C. registered for the military in September 1918, his occupation was listed as "carpenter" working for H. T. Wilson. In March 1921, he married Clara Margaret Schultz of Wichita. They moved to California for several years where he also worked in the building trades. They came back to Wichita in 1927 and again L. C. resumed working for his father. They went to Atchison, Kansas and built houses there for almost two years. When they returned to Wichita, L. C. and Clara moved into a house at 228 North Grove that had been built by his father. During the Great Depression when building was slow, Lewis managed several filling stations. He also worked briefly for Beech Aircraft. By 1939 he was back in the construction business, working for himself. His father retired from construction work and began managing the North End Market located at 1907 North Broadway in 1936. L. C. was older than his brothers and when he went back into contracting after the economic depression was nearing its end, he started his own company. Brothers Willard, Herbert, and John started Schrader Brothers Construction and it is still family-owned and operated. According to a telephone interview with L. C.'s daughter Lois Beard,

⁵ David H. Sachs, "William Caton, Architect," Paper presented to the Southeastern Chapter of the Society of American Historians, 2000.

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her father was into building more substantial houses in east Wichita and Eastborough Village.⁶ The brothers did smaller projects at that time.

It appears that Schrader built speculation houses. Caton's architecture practice was eclectic. He designed mansions and higher-end residences, but also designed plans for rental and speculative housing. The blueprints for the Woodburn House were stamped "A House for L. C. Schrader" and the house that was built is a mirror version of the blueprint (see Figure1). His daughter Lois Beard confirmed that L. C. Schrader was involved in construction of single-family residences exclusively.

Schrader retired in 1965 and moved back to Missouri. He died on November 14, 1970, and is entombed in the Wichita Mission Chapel Mausoleum. Clara died June 23, 1984, in Wichita.

Summary

With its board-and-batten siding, brick, wood-shingle roof, attached garage, and shuttered windows, the Woodburn House is an excellent example of an architect-designed Ranch-style house in Wichita. It is a good representation of architect William Caton's single-family residential house designs. The property is nominated under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as part of the Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957 multiple property nomination.

⁶ Much of the family information was from Kathy Morgan's telephone interviews with Patty Robinson, daughter of Willard A. Schrader and Lois Beard, L.C.'s daughter. The owners of Schrader Brothers Construction were helpful in getting contact information for these cousins.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Blueprints courtesy of property owner Deborah Thakor.

Building Permits, Metropolitan Area Planning Dept., City Hall, City of Wichita.

Carley, Rachel. *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1997.

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Robinson, Patty. Telephone interview with Kathy Morgan. Wichita, KS. 18 February 2008.

Sachs, David H. "William Caton, Architect." Paper presented to Southeastern Chapter of the Society of American Historians, 2000.

Wichita City Directories, 1900-1965.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Woodburn House is located on the west side of Brookfield Street in the Woodlawn Village Estates north of Central Avenue. The legal description of the property is: Lot 13, Block D, First Addition to Woodlawn Village.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Woodburn House.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Property Name: Woodburn House
Location: 547 N Brookfield, Wichita, KS
Date of Photographs: 9 May 2008
Photographer: Sarah Martin

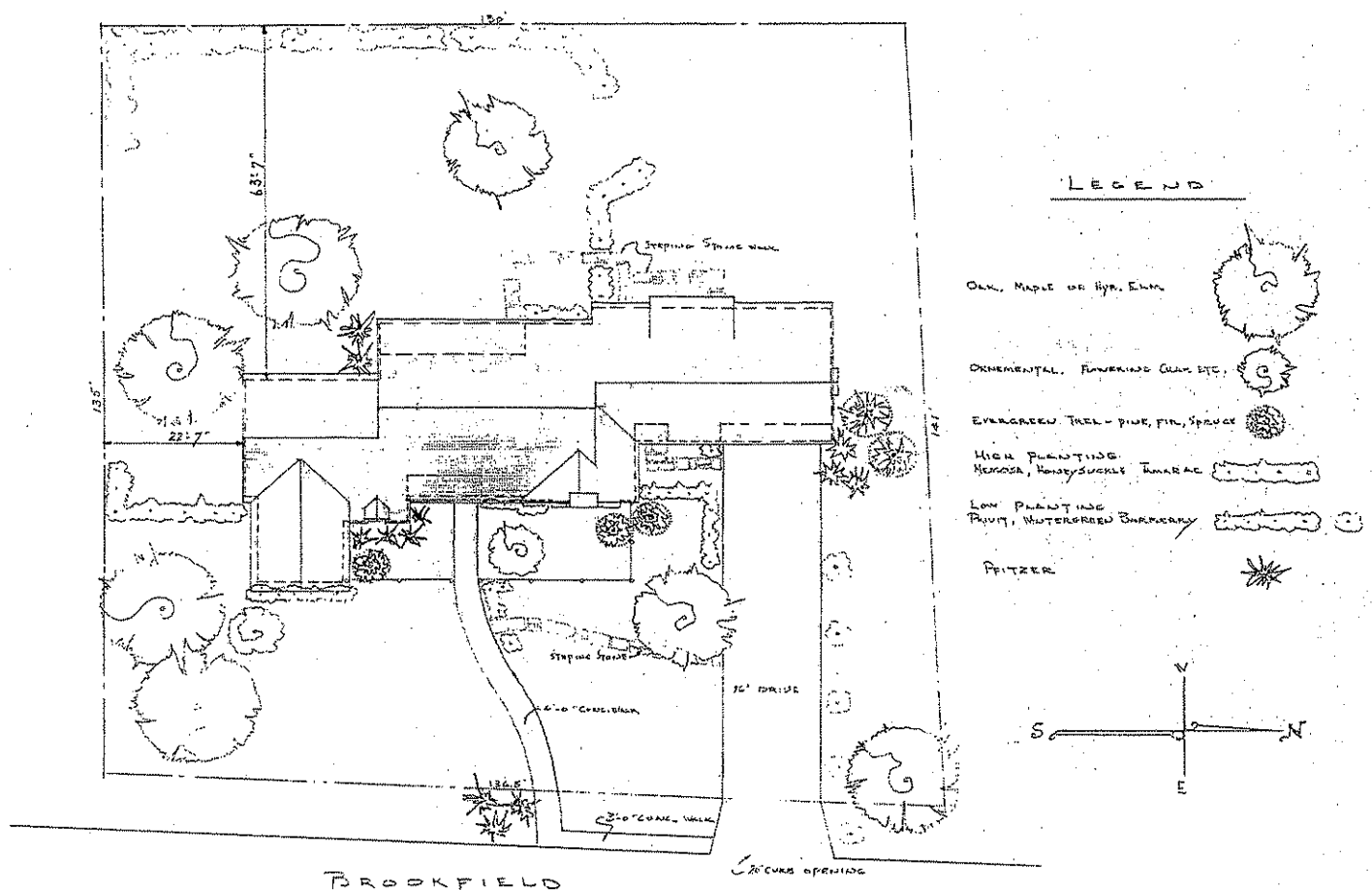
- Photo 1: East (front) elevation, facing NW
- Photo 2: East (front elevation with chimney in foreground, facing SW
- Photo 3: West (rear) elevation, facing SE
- Photo 4: West (rear) elevation showing central sunporch and rear of garage at left, facing E
- Photo 5: Interior, main entry hallway, facing E
- Photo 6: Interior, main entry hallway in background and living room in foreground, facing E
- Photo 7: Interior, main entry hallway looking into family room, facing N
- Photo 8: Interior, family room with fireplace, facing E
- Photo 9: Interior, detail of woodwork in main entry hallway, facing E
- Photo 10: Interior, bedroom, facing E

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Site plan of the Woodburn House, 1956.



PLOT PLAN
1/16" = 1'-0"

A HOUSE
FOR
MR L.C. SCHRADER
WICHITA KANSAS

WM. N. CATON
ARCHITECT
1011 Mound St.
Winfield, Kansas
DEC 20 1956

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APPENDIX

WICHITA RESIDENCES OF WILLIAM N. CATON, ARCHITECT

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project No.</u>
1938	Earl Wakefield	Eastborough	247
1939	Fred Alley	on Holyork	263
	John Gibson		264
	Dr. Frank Ewing		273
1941	John Gibson	420 Central	287
	J. W. Gibson	duplex	349
1942	H. Schwartz	duplex	361
	H. Schwartz	cabin	362
1945	Clayton B. Glaslow		429
1946	John Pool		446
1947	Fred Hathaway	First & Yale	492
	E. L. Bradley		501
1948	Jack Marler	Sequoia & Laural, Forest Hills	576
1949	Don Reed	Fairfield (lot 26) Spring Acres	612
	Lloyd Sundin	Mission Rd. & High Dr., Eastborough	

POTTER & YADON START MAY 30, 1950

1950	Frank Woolf	Sequoia & Cypress, Forest Hills	632
	Ralph Drake	4422 East Third	641
1951	S. O. Beren	#1 Colonial Court, Eastborough	660
	Fred Alley	duplexes - 12th & Holyoke	659
	Herb Leverance	528 S. Crestway	665
	John Eberhardt	1540 Spring Drive, Spring Acres	670
	William H. Seed	450 N. Crestway	673
	W. H. Fuller	248 Patton	679
	Edgar Steel	(Rural)	688
	W. B. McKinley		699
1952	Dr. Carter Goodpastuer		705
	Ed Pray	Yale at 14th	707
	Murray Gill	#6 English, Eastborough	709

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Section No. Add'l Doc. Page 17 Woodburn House Sedgwick Co., Kansas
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	Owen McEwen	Polo Dr. at 13th St.	713
	B. J. Zuercher	(Rural)	724
1953	Warren Gillespie	6211 Peach Tree Lane	728
	Virginia Stewart	600 Blk N. Crestway	755
1954	Paul Kitch	cabin, 10801 E. 21st.	777
	Iona Brittingham	duplex, 512 N. Fountain	781
	Dr. N. C. Nash	west side Lakeside Dr.	794
	Francis Raymond	1133 Parker	805
1955	B. J. Zuercher	on Roosevelt north of 21st east side	811
	Otis Wells	313 Morningside	819
	Brooks Pierce	west side of Willow Road, Spring Acres	820
	R. W. Womer		829
	Marvin Bastian	62 Norfolk, Eastborough	844
	Owen McEwen	Rt. 1 East Central, 2 or 3 miles north side	848

1956 End Wm N. Caton, Architect

Firm became CATON YADON & POTTER January 1956

1956	A. D. Weiskirch	2 miles east of Greenwich on 61st.	884
	L. C. Schrader, Contractor	547 Brookfield	888
	George Johnson	Blk. 6 Springdale Estates	890

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project No.</u>
1957	G. L. Carmichel	830 Brookfield	927
	R. Hartman	Spring Acres	928
	Lee Seifert	1234 Amidon	939
1958	Dr. Donald Trees	cabin	945
	E. B. Shawver II	11 Spring Dr., Spring Acres	946
	Dr. L. K. Crumpacker	1307 Perth	947
	E. H. Jager	1305 Perth	959
	Dr. Wayne Bartlett	13 Hampton Rd., Eastborough	974
	Robert Beren	573 N. Armour	969
1959	J. Stanley Reifsneider	1302 Lark	982
	Alanson Foreman	7400 N. Hydraulic	988
	Ward Vickery	2415 N. Pershing	989
	Lloyd Bump	8032 Tipperary, Vickridge	990
	William Tinker	840 Dublin, Vickridge	997
1960	Dr. Bernard Helitzer	14701 Lakeside Dr.	1005

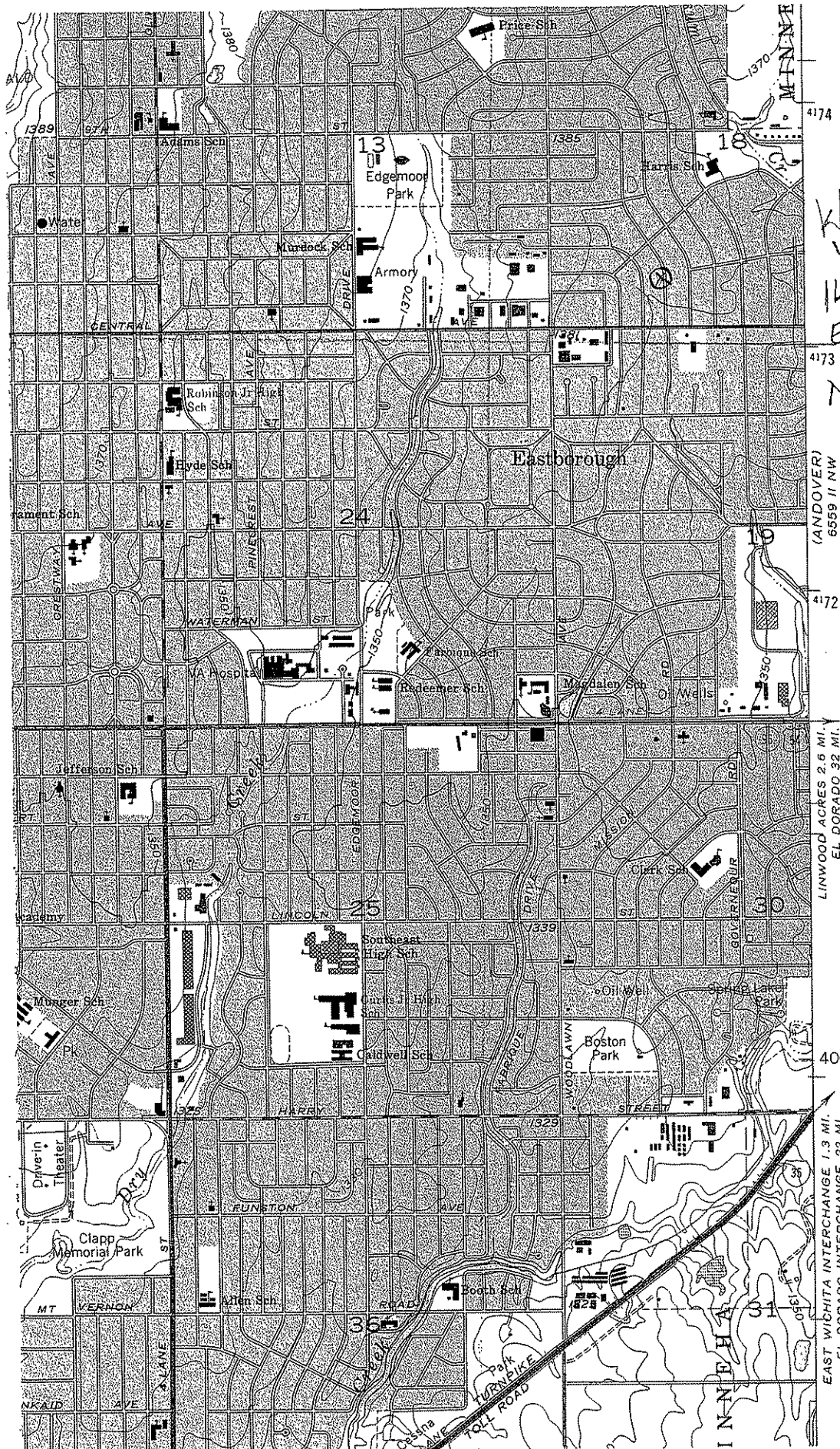
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Name of Property County and State

1961	Paul Seymore	8500 Kilarney Place, Vickridge	1042
	Paul Kitch	cabin add'n. 10801 E. 21st	1053/777
1964	Edgar Dunne	646 Tara Court, Vickridge	1130
	Dr. Howard Clark	543 Terra Lane, Vickridge	1139
1965	Mrs. James Gillespie	8700 Kilarney Place, Vickridge	1164

End of C.Y.&P. April 1, 1966



Woodburn House
Wichita, Sedgwick
CO, KS

14:
E653710
N4173260

(ANDOVER)
6559 II NW

LINWOOD ACRES 2.6 MI.
EL DORADO 32 MI.

EAST WICHITA INTERCHANGE 1.3 MI.
EL DORADO INTERCHANGE 22 MI.